Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1806. [No. 1595.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Michael Steiber* to *John D. Westcott* and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince-streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6.

Ohio Bacon.

3200 lbs. of Bacon Hams, and Shoulders, just received from Marietta—and for sale by

I. ROBBINS & CO.

May 3. d6t

JUST LANDED,

From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,

20 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

April 30. d3t

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30 d

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received
100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. West-India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogsheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30. d

Robert M'Crea & Co.

At the Store, King-street, formerly occupied by *Horsburgh* and *M'Crea*, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS.

April 28. d3w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

☞ REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
3 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26, d

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, brown Rolls, Hessians, Oznaburgs, Platillas and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,

The schooner
HENRIETTA,
In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6. 12t

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

The subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Ship William Murdoch, from London, via Baltimore,

EARLY frame Peas, early Charlton do. large marrowfat do. dwarf marrowfat do. prolific dwarf do. blue Prussian do. Madeira Cabbage, Beeda Kale (new kind) large Windsor Beans, early Mazagan do. dwarf China Kidney Beans, early cream colored do. red speckled do. liver colored do. red turnip Radish, split Peas, white Clover, fresh Lucern, some new annual Flower Seeds—

And from Baltimore and New York, which will be opened in a few days,

An elegant assortment of Flower Pots, Chimney Ornament, Cut Glass, China, &c.

NICH'S. HINGSTON.

May 6 d1w

FOR SALE,

For the term of 15 years,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY:
ABOUT 15 years of age—He will be sold low for CASH——Apply to the
PRINTER.

May 6. d6t.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
85 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,
London and New York Market } Wines.
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerbourn Gurrahs
1 bale Tandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New-York,
10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Punjum Cloths, Sannas, Cossas, Baftas, and Checks.

ALSO,

Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Muslin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambrays, Cambrick, Dimity, Cotton-Hosiery, Black Lutestring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Bandano Handkerchiefs, White Crape, Pic Nick silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Creas, Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, corner of Royal and King-streets.

April 23. d2w

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins
Dragonal lined and pequet. ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Pequet crape
Plain cambrik, jaconet and mull muslins
Plain & colored hair-corded cambrik
India & Britis book muslin
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls
Honey-comb and imperial Satinet do.
Undressed ginghams, chintz and calicoes
Silk and cotton chambrays
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery
Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves
Habit do.
York tanned do.
Pic nic mits
Mens' gloves
Adelphi cotton in boxes
Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres
Marseilles waistcoating
Nankeens
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowlas
Creas
Ticklenburgh
Oznaburghs and rolls
Bolts
Gurrahs and
Seersampoors.

ALSO,
FRESH TEAS,
Of a superior quality, in small London canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria, he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honour, secrecy and diligence in his business, justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, *John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Gold, *John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun. *Wm. Davison.*
Richard Holliday. *Geo. Reed.*
Jos. Gamble. *Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,
A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,
A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28. d

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene, for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale, a likely NEGRO MAN, named *NERO*, in the deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, of that day.

David Stuart, *Trustee.*

April 29. d10thMy

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

ATTENTION.

BATTALION courts of enquiry of the 2d legion will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on Saturday the 10th of the present month; and a legionary court will be held at the same place, on Wednesday the 21st the courts will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, when those concerned will please to attend.

M 7 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Manlon Schofield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said M'Carty now lives, lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Schofield.

May 7 3t

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose
do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
3-8, 7-8, and 9-8 undressed Ginghams
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin
India Book Muslin
White and colored Cambrics
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Crapes and Lutestrings
London Chintzes and Calicoes
White and colored Jean
Cambric Dimities
First chop Long Nankeens
Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandannoes
Real Madrass Handkerchiefs
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Russia Sheeting
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
2 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
White and brown Platillas
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Ticklenburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemens' best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. eo

FOR SALE,

PORK, in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that
HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING
ICE CRAMS,
For the season—he has also
A few bushels of ICE for Sale.
ON HAND,
Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds; 50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges, Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Muscovel Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons; and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lisbon Baskets, 300 bottles Martinique Cordials, and a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY; as usual.

May 6 eo3w

FOR SALE,
Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;
On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,
THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March* 8.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. D. R. Williams's speech concluded.*]

We have, witnessed, and sorely felt the injustice and deliberate robbery of Great Britain on a former occasion, to a tenfold greater degree of importance than the present; yet, she retracted her errors and made us ample adjustment of the injuries. Shall we take the same important stand now, upon a less important occasion, than we did then? I hope not, sir. At any rate, let us go to this work with clean hands; before we attempt to coerce Great Britain into justice, we should set her an example of it. Is there any gentleman in this house prepared to say our merchants have not given some cause of aggression? have they never been detected covering enemy's property? Is it reasonable to believe there is active American capital enough to carry on the trade of France, Spain, Holland, and our own besides? I presume not, sir. We should look well to our own acts, before we commence war upon another nation for its injustice towards us.

I cannot vote for this resolution. I believe it calculated to produce greater injuries than are now complained of, and not redress for those already committed. I should abuse the indulgence of the committee, to shew that Great Britain would go to war with you, rather than remain at peace under the operation of a law bottomed on this resolution; there is no proposition clearer to my mind. It would be equally a loss of time to prove that peace is the true interest of this country; the whole nation test it; will you outrage that general sentiment, by adopting the very measure least calculated to procure a change of her injustice?

The influence of this resolution, if agreed to, will be inculculable; thousands of innocent persons must inevitably fall sacrifices to its enormous pressure; it will throw convulsions over the whole body politic; it is to avoid these convulsions, to spare the spasms necessarily resulting therefrom to every neighborhood of the U. States, that I vote against it.

What will be its operation on the banking interest? Sir, if it could annihilate the whole system, if it could erase every fragment of its massy walls, without tearing down others, I would rejoice, for I believe the very system to be a national curse, erecting the most potent political engine against the freedom of our institutions that can be devised; but this is impossible, the mercantile world is so enveloped in bank influence that they feel a run on the banks, as they would a shock of electricity. There are established within the United States not less than eighty banks, which keep afloat certainly at least fifty-one millions of paper dollars; will gentlemen venture on a line of policy which shall promptly stop such an immense circulating representative of specie, without previous concert, without previous notice? Indisputably the merchant would be the first victim; but the destruction would not stop with him, nor can any gentleman say where it would stop; for merchants are so much like bricks which little boys set up in rows for their amusement, knock one down and they all go; when a merchant fails, all within the vortex of his endorsments and his interest fall with him.

I mean not to be presumptuous, it is with great diffidence I ask, what would be the effect of a course of conduct somewhat like this? Let the congress of the United States declare, in a manly and dignified manner, what are the rights of the citizens of this country, which they are determined to maintain; let the president of the United States be requested to open a new negociation with the court of St. James', and in addition to such representations as he shall think proper to make, to lay this declaration before that court, together with such commercial regulations as may be adopted. The commercial, the manufacturing interest of that country understand so thoroughly their connection with this, it is reasonable to believe, their influence, which is admitted to be very great with the ministry, will induce it to tread back those steps of injustice made upon our fellow citizens, and to which their own sense of justice may not otherwise lead them.

I cannot refrain from entreating the attention of the committee to an act which passed the last session of congress, at the special influence of that particular description of merchants, who are now loudest in their complaints. It is dated 22d February, 1805. The second section reads thus; "That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandise, brought in her, and which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, *without* paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, wares or merchandise, as shall be actually re exported in the said ship or vessel," &c. From this act may be fairly dated the British doctrine. Not content with the then facilities of their carrying trade, with which they were growing wealthy, they must have them increased; they grew covetous of the small duty they paid to government, for the neutral character it gave their cargoes; they were unwilling that the poor day laborer, who unloaded and re-loaded his vessel, should partake of the blessings of this trade, they grasped at that pittance too. Is it to be expected, sir, that we shall thus extend this branch of commerce, with which we are always clashing with Great Britain, and she will sit still an idle spectator? Here then the merchants, understand me, the carrying merchants, and their friends, have dished up their own injuries; for one, I am determined not to work out their salvation, at the expense of every thing dear to the nation.

MR. BIDWELL. Mr. Chairman, I came into the house this morning with an intention not to trouble you with any observations on the interesting subject, which has been several days under consideration; and I do not now intend to enter into a discussion of the particular measure proposed in the resolution on your table. But the debate has taken such a course, that I am induced to request your attention, a few minutes, to the extraordinary view which has been exhibited of our dispute with Great Britain.

A gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Early] yesterday told us that a general alarm had indeed pervaded the nation, respecting our relations with Great Britain; but it had been excited by incorrect views of the state of the dispute, and when the subject should be fairly explained and rightly understood, the alarm would subside. He added that the carrying trade, out of which our differences have grown, is of little value and not worthy of national protection. The same opinion, in substance, was expressed, on a former day, by a gentleman from Virginia [Mr. J. Randolph] and you have just heard it repeated by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. D. R. Williams] who last addressed you.

I agree with these gentlemen, that, in order to determine what legislative measures, if any, are necessary to be adopted, it is important, in the first place, to understand the true nature and extent of the controversy between the two governments; and, as their understanding of it is very different from mine, I beg the committee to accompany me in a concise review of it.

The injuries complained of are all on one side, and are entirely without provocation. Great Britain has no cause of complaint against us. Our government has conducted in such a manner, as to give her no occasion of offence.

The claims, on our part, relate to two classes of injuries, the impressment of our seamen, and the seizure and condemnation of our vessels engaged in a neutral trade. The acts, thus complained of as injuries, are undeniable facts. It is certain that Great Britain does impress our citizens and compel them to serve on board her ships of war; and that she does also seize and condemn vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes being the bona fide property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places besieged or blockaded; under the pretext of their being engaged, in time of war, in a trade with her enemies, which was not allowed in a time of peace.

Against these injuries, our executive, through the proper organ of negociation, has offered repeated remonstrances, and made a determined stand, in behalf of the United States. These are the two great points in dispute. They were in general terms communicated to us in the President's message at the commencement of the session, and more particularly in a subsequent message of the 17th of January, to which I beg leave to recall the attention of the committee. It is in these words; "In my message to both houses of congress, at the opening of the present session, I submitted to their attention, among other subjects, the oppression of our commerce and navigation by the irregular practices of armed vessels, public and private, and by the introduction of new principles, derogatory of the rights of neutrals, and unacknowledged by the usage of nations. The memorials of several bodies of merchants of the United States, are now communicated, and will develope these principles and practices, which are producing the most ruinous effects on our lawful commerce and navigation."

"The right of a neutral to carry on commercial intercourse with every part of the dominions of a belligerent, permitted by the laws of the country, (with the exception of blockaded ports and contraband of war) was believed to have been decided between Great Critain and the United States by the sentence of their commissioners mutually appointed to decide on that and other questions of difference between the two nations; and by the actual payment of the the damages awarded by them against G. Britain, for the infractions of that right. When, therefore it was perceived that the same principle was revived, with others more novel, and extending the injury, instructions were given to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of London, and remonstrances duly made by him on the subject, as will appear by the documents transmitted herewith. These were followed by a partial and temporary suspension only without any disavowal of the principle. He has, therefore, been instructed to urge this subject anew, to bring it more fully to the bar of reason and *to insist on rights too evident and too important to be surrendered.* In the mean time, the evil is proceeding, under adjudications founded on the principle, which is denied. Under these circumstances, the subject presents itself for the consideration of congress.

"On the impressment of our seamen our remonstrances have never been intermitted. A hope existed, at one moment, of an arrangement, which might have been submitted to, but it soon passed away, and the practice, though relaxed at times in the distant seas, has been constantly pursued in those of our neighbourhood. The grounds, on which the reclamations on this subject have been urged, will appear in an extract from instructions to our minister at London, now communicated."

The instructions, here referred to, interesting as they are, need not at present be brought into view. But, to shew the precise points in dispute, you will permit me to read one paragraph, respecting each of them, from the official and able remonstrance presented by Mr. Munroe, our minister at the court of London.

On the subject of our neutral trade, he states to Lord Mulgrave, the British secretary of state that "the vessels condemned were engaged in a commerce between the United States and some port in Europe, or between those states and the West India Islands, belonging to an enemy of Great Britain. In the European voyage the cargo consisted of the productions of the colonies; in the voyage to the West Indies, it consisted of the goods of the power to which the colony belonged, and to which the ship was destined. *The ship and cargo, in every case, were the property of American citizens, and the cargo had been landed and the duty paid on it in the U. States.* It was decided that these voyages were continuous, and the vessels and cargoes were condemned, on the principle that the commerce was illegal. I beg to refer more especially in this statement, to the case of the Essex, an appeal from the judgment of the vice admiralty court at New Providence, in which the lords commissioners of appeal established this doctrine."

Here is the new principle, which Great Britain, through the organ of her admiralty courts, directed by the ministry, has interpolated into her law of nations, and which Mr. Munroe in behalf of the United States, agreeably to instructions from the executive, has met with a firm and manly remonstrance. This is, then, the point, on which issue is joined between the two governments. The question relates to the carriage of cargoes, which though of foreign production, are the *bona fide* property of American citizens, on board American vessels. It has no relation to goods belonging to foreigners shipped in American bottoms. That was once a controverted point; but it is at present entirely out of the question. During our revolutionary war, the United States as well as the northern powers of Europe, made efforts to introduce by conventional arrangements, that doctrine, that free ships should make free goods; that the property of belligerents might be carried on board of neutral bottoms, free from seizure and search. G Britain refused to admit the principle. By our treaty of 1794, it was solemnly renounced on our part, and has never since been resumed. It would not now indeed be so important as formerly; for, then the capital of our merchants was not sufficient to enable them generally to be carriers, not being equal to our tonnage, it was no object with our shipowners to carry the cargoes of other nations, especially of belligerents, on freight. That freighting trade has, in a great measure, ceased. We are no longer mere freighters for foreigners but have become the carriers of foreign as well as native produce, on our own capital, and for our own account. This is now the general character of our carrying trade.

There are instances, no doubt, altho' comparatively few of them, of the carriage of property belonging to foreigners, in American vessels, on freight. There may be cases of fraudulent attempts to cover belligerent property under American names with a view to give it an apparent neutral character. Such cases have occurred.—There always have been, and so long as human nature continues depraved, there always will be, frauds committed in every line of business, and among every description of men. The coveting of property, owned by belligerents, under American papers, is by no means confined to articles produced in foreign countries. It is equally applicable, and probably as often in fact applied, to the productions of the United States. It is as practicable, for instance, and the temptation is as strong, to conceal, under American names and papers, a cargo of Virginia tobacco or Pennsylvania flour, purchased here by a French or Spanish or Dutch merchant, or his factor, as it would be to give such neutral appearance to a cargo consisting of the produce of any of their colonies. In either case, our laws give no encouragement or protection. We are not called upon to extend the protecting arm of government. And, if we were we should be under no obligation, and I presume, should feel no inclination, to interpose. No, sir, the persons committing such frauds, in common with all other violations of the laws of nations, are left to suffer the consequences of their conduct. Their property is liable to forfeiture. Such cases, however, are not within the question pending between the United States and Great Britain, altho' they have been artfully or ignorantly confounded with it, to the prejudice of the claim asserted by our government. That claim, as Mr. Munroe has correctly stated it, embraces the only *bona fide* property of American citizens, carried in American vessels.

The adjudications, as reported, and as referred to by Mr. Munroe, are bottomed on the principle, that although the property is American, and therefore neutral, yet, as it was produced in an enemy's colony, and is proceeding to the mother country of that colony, or *vice versa*, either directly or after an importation into the U. States with an intention of re-exportation, the trade in which it is so carried, not having been allowed to us by the belligerent in time of peace, as it is in time of war, is an illicit trade, as it respects Great Britain, and the vessels and cargoes engaged in it, therefore, liable to be seized &condemned.

In some cases, the fact assumed, as the ground of condemnation, that the trade was not allowed and enjoyed in time of peace, is not true. It can be proved by authentic documents, the official statements from our treasury department, founded on the custom house returns, that with some of those countries we did carry on an import and export trade, in a time of peace, before the present war. In those cases, our government, therefore, may deny the fact, as well as the principle, on which the condemnations have been founded. For the correctness of this observation, gentlemen are referred to the official statements of the secretary of the treasury.

But the principle of the adjudications cannot be admitted. The reason alledged in support of it, is that such a trade, in time of war, although not in articles commonly considered contraband, nor with places besieged or blockaded, is beneficial to the belligerent, and increases his means of war. Their reasoning goes beyond their rule, and is equally applicable to other cases, to which it has not yet been applied. The whole trade, between a belligerent and a neutral, even in articles produced in the country of the latter, is beneficial to the former. It adds to his ability to prosecute the war; and may, therefore, for the same reason, be interdicted by an opposite belligerent. The principle, carried through, will deny us the transportation, not merely of the produce of belligerent countries, but the whole of our exports and imports to and from those countries, including the produce of our own. It aims a mortal blow at our carrying trade.

We have reason to believe, that Great Britain is acting upon a systematic calculation, and with a design to engross the commerce of the world. She calculates upon our local interests, our party divisions, and a continued opposition to our government, to disable us from uniting in

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This is now the general
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lent attempts to cover
under American names
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ases have occurred.—
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(Speech to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

By captain Warden we learn that the brig Tranquebar, captain ——, of this port, near the island of Sumatra, took fire and was entirely consumed, with all the people, except the supercargo, Mr. Coates of this city, and one other person who fortunately escaped.

Yesterday arrived brig Nancy, captain Huggins, from Trinidad, which place he left the 3d April and informs us, that it was reported by two vessels from the Spanish Maine, that Miranda with his squadron was arrived and had landed at Margareta, of which place he had taken possession, that he was joined by 5000 of the inhabitants, that he was proceeding to Carracas, and that the Spaniards were joining him from all quarters. This was the report and as such captain H. gives it; but, as Miranda was left at Jacquemel the 24th of March, it is hardly probable that he could have arrived on the Maine in time for the news to get to Trinidad on the 1st of April, which was the time captain H. heard it. The same story is told as being received at Martinico in the hearing of captain Sherman from thence, previous to the 8th of April.

From the above accounts and some others that we have heard, it is not improbable, that the insurgents of that country, being well informed of Miranda's movements, had flew to arms and taken possession of some posts which gave rise to Miranda's having landed. The several Spaniards whom captain H. saw at Trinidad seemed pleased with the idea of Miranda's landing, and seem to think he would succeed.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

Arrived, ship Diana, Holbrook, 58 days from Liverpool. April 7, in lat. 43, long. 39, was chased by a ship under British colours, who fired several guns, but could not come up with us. 13th, long. 56 spoke the ship Charlotte, from ——, bound to Boston, out 36 days. 18th, long. 17, ship Amsterdam, 6 days from Philadelphia, for Antwerp; same day, ship Francis, 33 days from Greenock.

Also, ship Mercury, Brown, from Hamburg, and 70 days from Amsterdam. March 8, spoke ship Charles, of New York, from Philadelphia for London. 16th brig Ruth and Lucy, from Boston, for Trinidad. April 28, sch'r Milly, from Wilmington, N. C. for Trinidad, supplied her with provisions.

Also, ship Hannah, Warner, 28 days from Bassaterre, (Gaud.) Left brig Ceres, Wickham, for Philadelphia, in seven days; Violet, Warner, Gloucester, 15 days; the brig Sally, Brow, of Philadelphia, sailed for Martinique the day before: April 16, spoke brig Lion, Oldner, from Barbadoes going into Bassaterre. In lat. 31, long. 72, spoke sloop Concord from New-York, for Providence, and sch'r Adeline, from Trinidad for New York. A large English ship with a valuable cargo was brought into Bassaterre by a French privateer, just before the Hannah sailed.

Also, sch'r John and Elcy, Moffet, 21 days from St. Martins. Left there, brig Lydia, of New Castle, from Philadelphia; and sch'r Lively, of New Haven, uncertain. April 30, 50 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, spoke sch'r Philip, from Alexandria for the West Indies.

Also, arrived ship Carlisle, Gibson, 22 days from New Orleans. Spoke in the Mississippi, Feb. 6, sloop Aurora, Portland, from Havana bound up:

Also, schr. Adriana, of New York, 12 days from Jamaica. February 16, lat. 23, 42, long. 25, spoke schooner Five Sisters of Norfolk, from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, out 15 days. 17th, off Saddi Hills, Cuba, sloop Sally, of Bristol, from Jamaica for Boston. 20th, sloop Columbia, from Jamaica for Savannah.

Also, schooner Nymph, Goven, 17 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Sailed in company with the brig Alert, Cateman for Baltimore. Left there sloop Anna, of Baltimore, in 6 or 8 days; brig Peace, of Boston for New York, in 5 days; sloop Lark, of Charleston, for City St. Domingo, in 10 days, and a number of others, names from Antigua, and brig Philip from Charleston.

Also, schooner Jane, Coursell, 19 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Left, brig Brilliant, for Baltimore in 23 days.

Also, schooner Fanny, Swain, 16 days from Jeremie. Sailed in company with ships Eutaw, Waistcoat; Mary, Bunburry; schooners Rolla, Davis; Syren, Bartlet; Spy, Lewis, all for Baltimore; brig Louisa, Moffet; schooner Fly, Spicer, and Intrepid, Kennedy, all for Philadelphia, separated from the fleet 23d April. In lat. 25, 30, long. 74, in company with the Spy, parted from her the 26th in a squal; spoke the Edith and Nancy, Champlin, in the bay, from Jacmel, bound up. Left at Jeremie April 18, schooners Nonparel, Bishop, of Baltimore; Eclipse, Davis, of Baltimore; Jane, Durkee, do. Swallow, Murdock, do. Dolphin, Fryer, do.

Also schooner Rolla, Davis, from Aux Cayes and Jeremie. Left no American vessels at Aux Cayes; parted with the fleet in lat. 36, all well.

Also schooner Edward, Parrot, from Guadaloupe, and 21 days from Antigua. Left at Antigua April 12, Triton, Prayer, for Norfolk, in 5 days; Perseverance, Brown, from Guadaloupe for New York, detained, vessel and cargo libelled; Ocean, Dunlap, Kennebunk, 16 days; Maine, Freeman, from Guadaloupe for Portland, detained, to sail in 2 days; ship Minerva, Hall, of Boston, in 10 days for Norfolk; brig Washington, Mather, for New London; schooner Belle, Hargin, Norfolk 4 days; brig John and James, Logan of Charleston, detained; a brig came in on the 12th from Martinique, detained, name unknown; ship ——, Munroe, of Bristol, R. I, from the coast of Guinea, libelled.

Also brig Martha and Mary, Coulson, 26 days from Antigua.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The president of the United States yesterday left this city for Monticello.

It is with great pleasure we are enabled to state, that advices received from Mr. Munroe, of as late a date as March 11, are of a more favorable complexion relative to the amicable adjustment of our differences with Great Britain, than any previously received.

We understand that the Spanish agents at Mobile have agreed that that city shall be a place of deposit for goods brought in vessels of citizens of the United States arriving there; and that goods having been so deposited may be carried either up the river or outwards.

We further learn that in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier, a large portion of our army, amounting to about one thousand men, have been directed to station themselves at Fort Adams.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, May 8.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Custis's agricultural meeting and annual sheep shearing took place at Arlington, on Wednesday the 30th ult. and was attended by gentlemen from the adjoining counties. The annual premium for the finest ramb lamb of one year old, was adjudged to a lamb bred by Ludwell Lee, Esq. of Belmont, in the county of Loudoun. The judges were very minute in their inspection, and we hope succeeding years will produce encreasing exertion in the improvement of this valuable race of domestic animals.

The prize lamb possesses fine proportions, with a fleece of good quality, close and well packed, tho' rather short. His gross weight 161 pounds; weight of fleece 7 pounds three quarters. Fleeces weigh very light this season, owing to the mildness of our winter. Arlington prime ewes average 5 pounds.

The annual premium will continue for eight years yet to come, together with a valuable privilege annexed, viz. Any person obtaining a premium has a right, within the time just mentioned, to demand a lamb of the improved stock free of charge.

We truly hope that success may crown these early efforts in the cause of domestic œconomy; as experience shews that it is becoming in a republic like ours to be independent of all nations, especially for those things we most want and can most easily obtain at home. Providence has wisely gifted man with the power of supplying his wants from the means within his reach. We are endued with a portion of every soil and climate, and having foreign example before us are incited to use the same industry to effect as useful purposes.

The pilot boat Patriot, Captain Josiah Burnham, which went out on Saturday last, with volunteers, in pursuit of the ship Aurora and sch'r Nimrod, which were captured off the Hook, returned yesterday Soundwise; and we are sorry to observe, that they were not fortunate enough to fall in with the latter. From the 28th ult. off Montog, Capt. Burnham spoke the ship Levant, from Cadiz, for Newport; and brig Betsey, of Norfolk, from Havanna for Boston. The next day, spoke the brig Rising Sun, 35 hours from Providence.

[New-York paper.]

A letter from a respectable merchant at Antwerp, dated March 12th to a House in this city, gives the following list of new duties, which, it is added, had occasioned great agitation among the merchants there:

Coffee,	Antwerp wt.	7 1.2	stivers per lb.
Sugar, raw,		14	ditto 100 lb.
Ditto, clayed,		26	ditto ditto
Pepper,		7 1.4	ditto ditto
Cocoa,		10	ditto ditto
Tea, under the value of 4 francs per lb.		19 1.2	ditto ditto
Ditto, which exceed the value of 4 francs, an addition of 10 per ct. on the value.			
Cotton,		3 1.4	stivers per lb.

East India muslin and coarse spun cotton, suitable for lamp and candle wick have been prohibited, and spun cotton of a fine quality, pays a duty of 8 1.2 stivers per lb.

(Phil. paper.)

THE RUSSIANS.

Mr. Carr makes us familiar with the customs of the common Russians, who are thus nobly and feelingly vindicated from the character which some travellers have given them, of unconquerable barbarism:

"To say that nature has irreversibly doomed the Russian to be a barbarian is an assertion as disgraceful as it is unjust, and such as nature herself contravened. Amidst all the oppression that weighs him to the earth, that half associates him with the rugged bear of the forests, and taught as he is that his condition can never know amelioration, this poor slave of the north has displayed the most heroic ardor in the field, the most gentle moderation in success, and the mildest, unrepining philosophy in suffering, such as would have done honor to a Roman.

"If you ask whether the sensibilities of nature ever softened the Russian breast, read what the poor exiles have expressed in the desolate wilds of Siberia, and it will put the feelings of your own heart to their fullest proof. In those regions of gloom the poet may catch some of the first subjects for his muse.

"Let us not endeavor to convert the law of climates into the ruthless decrees of immortal vengeance. Well did the poor African say "Ah massa, a good negro is like a chesnut, all *white* within, and a bad Englishman is like an apple, thought perfect when it has many *black grains* in its heart." No! No! The breast of the Russian is not unimpressible. The granite of his inclement region is hard and rugged, harder than any other rock; but under its rough surface, gems are sometimes found, and time and toil have proved that it is susceptible of a high polish. No one who has remarked the Russian with candor, who judges from what he has seen, and not from what he has heard or read, will hesitate to pronounce him one of the best tempered creatures in the creation. He will bear the curse and scorn, and frequently the blows of his superior with mildness. Revenge almost sanctioned by insults, never maddens his blood; and knowing how hard it is to suffer without resisting, he is scarcely ever seen to strike the animal over which he has power.

His horse is seldom compelled by any other influence than a few cheerful sounds; if this encouragement increase not his pace, he does not, heated with savage fury, disfect the wretched beast with the scourge, beat out an eye or tear out the tongue; no, his patient driver begins to sing to him, and the Russians are all famous singers, as I shall hereafter tell. If the charms of music have no influence on his legs he then begins to reason with him.—"You silly fellow, why don't you go on faster? Come, get on, get on, don't you know that to-morrow is a phrashnick (a fast day) and then you will have nothing to do but to eat."—By this time, the sulky jade has had her whim out, and trots on gaily. His horse is the object of his pride and comfort. Well observing the wisdom of the Russian proverb, "It is not the horse but the oats that carry you." As long as the animal will eat he feeds him, and his appearance generally honors, and his grateful services remunerate the humanity of his master. A Russian in the ebullition of passion may do a ferocious thing, but never an ill-natured one. No being under heaven surpasses him in the gaiety of the heart. His little national song cheers him wherever he goes. Where a German would smoke for comfort, the Russian sings. There is nothing cold about him but the climate; whenever he speaks it is with good humour and vivacity, accompanied with the most animated gestures; and although I do not think that the Graces would at the first sight pull caps about him, yet, in the dance, for spirit and agility, I would match him against any one of the most agile sons of carelessness in the Champs Elisees."

From the Carriers.

MESSRS. MARCHANT, WILLINGTON, & Co.

PLEASE to inert in your paper of the following corrections of mistakes which appeared in Friday's *Times* and Saturday's *Gazette*, in the prescription for the cure of the bite of a mad Dog. The true receipt is as follows, viz:

1st. Take one oz. of the jaw bone of a prairie dog, or of a horned frog, burned in the crater of Vesuvius or Ætna, or, if more convenient in the crucible of jacobinism, and reduce it into a fine powder.

2d. Take the false tongue of a newly-made democrat, and pound it as above.—N. B should it be very *slippery*, it will require some attention in pounding.

3d. Take one scruple of the verdigrease, collected on the copper of the frigates which are laid up at Washington; add them together, with a little salt taken from the huge *salt mountain in Louisiana*, and let the patient take the whole in the form of a bolus, & repeat the same every hour in the day. Then this disorder and the remedy will have an opportunity *of trying which can do the other the most harm.* If the patient should not like to swallow the bolus, it must be *crammed* down his throat, particularly if he is a federalist, for these honest fellows never relish indigestible things.

If he should be a democrat, the dose must be increased, for the frequent repetition of such prescriptions have, long ago, rendered *their* stomachs callous, and prevented any qualms. Besides, they possess a decided advantage over the others, who, from having been often *crammed*, their throats have become so large and capacious that they now *gulp* every thing. But if, notwithstanding their *gulping*, the dose should produce the gripes, make them immediately swallow a few grains of Florida sand and some scrapings of the Mammoth cheese, and it will produce some operation. If the sand should occasion any "*oppugnation*" apply at congress hall to Messrs. Gregg, Smilie, Crowninshield & co. for Dr. Randolph's specific, or should blistering be thought necessary, apply to Bonaparte, Talleyrand & Co. This may be safely done, as he has already been sent in the Hornet.

TIMOTHY QUIZ.

AN EXTRACT.

A bosom should remain unseen,
Hid from the lawless glance;
No charm there is, so great, I ween,
Which fancy's dream cannot enhance.

The scanty robe and bosom bare,
Whither the bud of virgin shame;
The sleeveless arm and forward stare,
Ill become the virgin's name.

What steals the blush of timid shame,
Steals the first of beauty's charms;
With grace and modesty disclaim,
Can add no force to beauty's arms.

I love to see the maid aspire,
By other arts to please,
I love the simple neat attire,
Combining elegance with ease.

For Sale or Freight,
(If applied for immediately)

BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

Stows 800 barrels Flour, and is now in complete order to take a cargo on board. Apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 8. d&w

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at 1x pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. dtw & 2awtf

☞ All persons having demands against the Alms and Workhouse, are requested to bring in their accounts by the 15th inst.

By order of the Trustees,
J. SWIFT, President.

May 6. d3t.

*** Any person inclined to contract for painting the roof of the above house will apply to

J. S.

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money from the said James Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince street 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two story Frame House.

George McMunn.

May 1. eo1f

TO RENT,

A neat and commodious two story BRICK HOUSE, situate on Prince street, between Washington and St. Asaph streets, lately occupied by Doctor Gillies. Apply to

Thomas Shreve.

April 26. eo7*

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eo f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named *Reuben,*

Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, *and well known about town.*

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in of about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fauquier county and state of Virginia, near Rector Town, a negro man named TOM, and negro woman named PHILLIS, his wife.—Tom is a stout chunky black fellow, very fleshy, weighs about 180 or 90, is marked with the small pox, very plain to be seen on his nose, of a very pleasant countenance, sensible, artful and mannerly; talks very plain, and is aged about 45 years. The man took with him two fine cloth coats, one a blue the other a white, two jackets, one of black satin, the other linsey, striped with blue, grey cloth overalls, grey great coat and white fur'd hat.

PHILLIS is very black, well made, of middle size, some of her teeth out before, and about forty eight years of age. She took with her one calico habit, one white sprigged muslin habit, one blue stuff petticoat, one jacket and petticoat of linsey, striped with black, and two striped blankets. They were brought from the lower part of this state, near where Counsellor Carter lived. They will probably change their clothes, and procure passes, and mix with Carter's freed negroes, as they were acquainted with them, or they may make for Fredericksburg or Alexandria, having some knowledge of both these places. They formerly belonged to major Valentine Peers, of Prince William, and were sold by him to Mr. George Newman, of Centerville. I will pay the above reward for apprehending and delivering to me the above described negroes, or a proportional reward for lodging them in jail, so that I may get them again.

Joshua Fletcher.

April 20. [May 3.] eo4t

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue Ridge, about 70,00 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Pokeotllico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleasant, (in the county town of Mason county) and 12 miles from the town of Kanahawa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz *Old Military Rights*—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, gives their occupants choice of the eastern or western markets, as produce may be found most profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, limestone, mills and mill seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5. tawS*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost,* senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*

April 17. 2aw16t*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin,* at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick street, between King and Prince streets, adjoining Mr. James Rusel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finished from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, on Prince-street, on the paved part, in the same neighborhood; on which there is a well finished two story frame house with every necessary back building; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep—This lot pays a small ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the western country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises,

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2aw

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29. d

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

The Schooner

HARMONY,

Will sail for New York in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to the subscriber.

John Tucker.

May 7. 3t

NOTICE.

THE time having expired which was formerly extended by the common council to delinquents under the law respecting fire buckets, the citizens of the town are hereby notified, that a strict examination relative to that subject will again be made, on the 20th instant, and the result thereof reported to the mayor, by whom I am instructed to say, that upon all those again found delinquents the legal penalties will assuredly be enforced.

I have thought it expedient also, to prevent the imposing of fines, to give a caution and notice, at this time, that strict attention will be given to the laws requiring every person in town to keep the gutters, on the front of the property they respectively occupy, clear of all obstructions: and also, the cleaning and washing of the foot pavements every Saturday, during the summer months.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
Superintendant of police.

May 7 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs,* Esq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Seldon, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin, } *Of the latest importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts.* ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale,* or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

☞ SALES AT VE

On every *Tuesday* an
WILL BE SOL
At the Vendue-S
Corner of Prince and Wat
A Variety of DRY
GROCERIES
[Particulars of which will be
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on
the prices of which are establish
time be viewed and purchased at
mination and prices.

Philip G. Marstell

The Sch
HARM
Will sail for New
days. For freight
ply on board, or t
ber.

John

May 7

GERMAN GO

A few bales and cases
brown Rolls, H[illegible], Oz[illegible]
D[illegible], for Sale, at moderate pri

ALSO,

The sch
HENRIE
In complete order fo
five hundred and fifty barrels.

Ricketts, Newto

May 6

WANTED,

A vessel
five hund
rels burthe
a freight t

Lawrason &

April 22.

THE SUBSCRI

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about
burthen, for *CORK a*
KET; to which immed
will be given—the ca
ready to go on board.

James

WHO HAS FOR SA

At his Warehouse, Conway's

New-York prime Beef a

Also, Southern Pork, of good qual
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

The subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per ship William Murdoch, from L
Baltimore.

EARLY frame Peas, ear
Do do. large marrowfat do. dwarf
prolific dwarf do. blue Prussian do. M
bag, Bueda Kale (new kind) larg
Beans, early Mazagan do. dwarf Cu
Beans, early cream colored do. red
liver colored do. red turnip Radish,
white Clover, fresh Lucern, some
Flower Seeds—

And from Baltimore and New York,
be opened in a few days,

An elegant assortment of
Pots, Chimney Ornaments, Cut Glass

Nich's. Hing

May 6

FOR SALE,

For the term of 15 years

A LIKELY NEGRO B
ABOUT 15 years of age—
be sold low for CASH—
the

May 6. PRINT

24 hogsheads retailing Mola
24 do. Sugar, of good q
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Liquorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass See
A quantity of red Seal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve,

April 26.